

# DEMOCRAT DENOUNCES HOUSE SUGAR TACTICS

Last Bill Monstrous, Says Tariff Witness, Appealing to Wilson for "Business Decorum."

## FEARS INDUSTRY'S RUIN

Removal of Duty Would Send Companies to the Bankruptcy Court, Asserts Colorado Man—Whiskey a "Necessity."

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 15.—Asserting that "sugar never has been anything but the foothill of American politics," Francis K. Carey, president of the National Sugar Securities Company and vice-president of the National Sugar Manufacturing Company of Colorado, told the Ways and Means Committee to-day that the passage of a free sugar bill would ruin the industry.

Mr. Carey was caustic in his criticism of the free sugar bill passed by the House at the last session. "The passage of such a bill," he said, "would send the plant and property of our company to the scrap heap, the auction block and the bankruptcy court." The Democrats claim free sugar might save American consumers \$215,000,000 annually.

After explaining that he was a Democrat and would not become a party to political opposition to any policies decided upon by the new administration, even if it wrecked his own business, Mr. Carey started the Democratic members of the committee with the following frank advice:

In treating of the sugar schedule business, Mr. Carey said that he had been subordinated to what were assumed to be the political requirements of the hour. There has never been such a monstrous illustration of this fact than the passage of the free sugar bill at the last session by the House by an overwhelming majority.

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## Revenue of \$50,000,000.

Mr. Carey said that hundreds of millions were invested in the beet sugar industry, and the schedule involves an easily collected national revenue of more than \$50,000,000. He added:

It is hardly fair that judgment should be passed by men wholly unfamiliar with the complications of such a matter as the sugar industry, which has gone through the pioneer work of establishing the beet sugar business in the United States.

Frank C. Lowry, of New York, representing the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and Representative Fordney, a Republican member of the committee, were engaged in this low tariff on sugar. Mr. Fordney's proposal of the "beet sugar manufacturers do not belong to the same human race as the refiners of sugar in New York," and the Michigan member grow angry when Mr. Lowry gave evasive answers to his questions. Chairman Underwood ruled that the witness might employ his own language in replying.

Edwin F. Atkins, vice-president of the American Sugar Refining Company, filed a brief with the committee in which he declared the company was in favor of a reduced tariff on sugar, but was opposed to free sugar. He said in part:

In our opinion the first effect of free sugar would be to drop prices here to, or about, present low values. So low a price would destroy the beet sugar industry in this country and particularly east of the Mississippi River. The production would be curtailed, foreign prices would advance until they reached a point where domestic producers could again enter the market, and a time this would require a prohibitive tariff, and consumers would get but a temporary benefit.

## Whiskey a Necessity; Wines a Luxury.

The California wine business was pictured as in a deplorable condition when the committee took up Schedule H, wines, spirits and other beverages. John J. Yeakes, ex-commissioner of Internal Revenue, contended that whiskey was a necessity, but that imported wines were a luxury and therefore should bear the burden of tariff taxation.

Victor E. Whitlock, a New York importer, would not agree that beer was entirely a luxury. He suggested that the tariff on some well known brews be cut from 25 cents a gallon to 15 cents a gallon, its rate under the Wilson tariff law, or at least to not more than 20 per cent, its assessment under the Dingley law.

"Protect the bottles and the mineral waters," too," said another importer, Henry Melville, of New York, who urged 30 per cent as ample for both.

## UNIFIES NATURALIZATION

House Passes Burnett Bill Aiding Soldiers and Sailors.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The House passed to-day the Burnett bill amending the naturalization law to make uniform the requirements for the naturalization of aliens serving in the army, navy, marine corps, revenue cutter service and on merchant vessels. The amendment would make the honorable discharge or certificate of three years' service a substitute for the term of residence ordinarily required.

## REPORT ON POWDER SUIT READY

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 15.—The report on the dissolution order in the government suit against the Du Pont powder interests was filed to-day, the limit of time for complying with the mandate. It will be made public when formally submitted to the court, probably to-morrow.

# THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

## The Return of Sulzer.

Governor William Sulzer of New York, the former chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, telegraphed to-day to the committee that he will come to Washington on January 21 to protest against the report of a bill disposing of the old controversy regarding the use of the water power at Niagara Falls. Governor Sulzer strongly objects to some of the provisions of the bill, which, he asserts, will deprive New York of its rights. The bill now under consideration by the House committee provides that the Secretary of War may issue permits for a diversion of the water at the Falls, and on this section there is little difference of opinion. Another section of the measure would, in effect, deprive the Public Service Commission of New York of the right to fix the rate which shall be charged consumers of electricity generated at the Falls. Representative Smith, the New York member of the committee, is fighting this provision, which gives the federal government primary authority over rates. Governor Sulzer, it is said, is also opposed to such a scheme, and he will appear before the committee to air his views concerning the prerogatives of New York. Representative Smith charges that the bill as drawn would put the consumers of electricity at the mercy of the power companies, as the measure contains a provision that in granting permits the Secretary of War shall give preference to those companies now utilizing the Niagara Falls water power. Mr. Smith asserts that the power companies have an understanding as to prices, and that the passage of the proposed bill will render New York State practically helpless from a rate making point of view. The Foreign Affairs Committee will take no action until its former chairman has been heard.

## Quiet on Job Hunters.

Democratic pilgrims returned from Trenton have circulated the report, speaking with an obvious air of authority, that the legislature there is seeking jobs for his hungry constituents will do well to keep away from the White House until he is sent for by President Wilson. President Cleveland, at the beginning of his second term, did some plain speaking to Senators and Representatives to clear the White House of the hungry horde who lay in wait in the corridors or at the front door, if they could not get any further. In a communication to Congress he announced, in effect, that he had other things to do besides finding jobs for hungry constituents, and until a member of Congress was sent for to discuss appointments, he would be more likely to get what he wanted if he remained away. This method of disposing of the patronage problem has taken the fancy of Governor Wilson, it is reported, and he is considering the advisability of addressing a similar communication to legislators, many of whom will have difficulty back home if they fail to see the President later than midnight of March 4 about the collectorships, postmasterhips and other jobs at his disposal.

## O'Gorman the Protector.

If past performances count for anything, Senator O'Gorman must be at odds with his colleagues over their determination to hold up all consular appointments. During the last session of Congress he introduced a bill amending the Civil Service Reform Law giving legal aid to the method now followed by the State Department in appointing consular officers after competitive examination.

## PROLONG COMMERCE COURT NO PLACE FOR POLITICS

Senate Bill Lets It Exist Until June 30.

Washington, Jan. 15.—By a vote of 31 to 26 the Senate adopted to-day an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill lengthening the life of the Commerce Court until June 30 next. Under existing law the court would be abolished on March 4, but Congress having failed to make arrangements for the disposition of cases then pending before it, the Senate prolonged the existence of the tribunal to enable it to clear up its calendar. The bill will have to be agreed to by a conference committee of the two houses.

## TELLS WHY TAMMANY LIVES

Rabbi Wise Blames Indifference for Tiger's Power.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Winsted, Conn., Jan. 15.—Rabbi Wise, of New York City, in an address before the Religious Education Association here last night on "Civic Religion," said in part:

If patriotism is to become a civic religion the pitfalls of religion must avoid the danger of sectarianism. Let us not make a religion of some single political force or organization and thus try to explain away civic inefficiency and civic unrighteousness. Such an organization as Tammany Hall is supported not only by the active suffrage at all times of a very large minority of New York citizens, but above all is made possible by the indifference and lethargy of multitudes who do not care, and, moreover, by the indifference and inactivity of many of those who set forth to lead the forces of reform.

Tammany Hall, by any other name or by any other party, would stand as sweet. The power of the Tammany halls, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and New York, is made possible by the corrupt leadership of a few and the inert acquiescence of the many. The difference between most political corruption and the average political purist is that the former are dead in earnest and the latter is earnest dead. One is sometimes tempted to think that the chief purpose of self-styled good government organizations is to demonstrate by contrast the high efficiency of the political machine.

Civic reform must be a matter of continuous and ceaseless striving. Civic righteousness is not to be achieved by spasmodic efforts, but by a constant effort, by paroxysms of civic wrath, which subside immediately after election. One is tempted to give assent to the conditions of an observer of political conditions in our land:

"For civic reform, men are often lukewarm, but those who are not are always red-hot."

## "SAINTS" BURDEN PARTY

Prohibitionist Says "Goody-Goody Attitude" Costs Votes.

Indianapolis, Jan. 15.—Declaring that the "goody-goody attitude" hurts the party's cause, George C. Pennell, of Pennsylvania, told the Prohibition national conference here to-day that "we should be just like other people" and that "one man's vote is as good as another's."

"We have conducted our campaigns," Mr. Pennell said, "so that a man had to be a saint before he could vote the Prohibition ticket. I am sick and tired of having Prohibitionists tell each other how good they are."

# WARREN CO. BROKE LAW, SAYS HOUSE REPORT

Concern Headed by Wyoming Senator Maintained Alleged Unlawful Inclosures.

## NO ACTION BY ROOSEVELT

Correspondence Reveals Attacks by President on Sec. Hitchcock's Administration of the Interior Department.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Warren Live Stock Company, of which Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, was the head, was in 1905 "maintaining unlawful inclosures" of public lands in Wyoming and Colorado, says a report adopted to-day by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

The committee's conclusion was based on the complete file of inspection records, reports and correspondence obtained from the Interior Department and covering the investigation made by the government in 1905 and 1907. These records showed that after a second inspection, made by Milton D. Purdy, Assistant Attorney General, at the request of President Roosevelt, Senator Warren's company was exonerated of the illegal acts which special agents of the Interior Department had charged.

A minority report will be presented to the House by Representative Burke, of South Dakota, who holds that the records show that Senator Warren's company was not holding illegally any public land in 1905. No action against Senator Warren's company is recommended by the committee, the report being limited to the statement of conclusion that his company was then maintaining illegal fences.

## Unfounded, Said Roosevelt.

Included in the documents made public to-day with the brief committee report are sharp letters sent by President Roosevelt to Ethan A. Hitchcock, then Secretary of the Interior, in which the President declared the Interior Department inspectors had not made good their charges against Senator Warren.

Special Inspector E. B. Linnen made the report September 7, 1905, charging the Warren company with maintaining fences around 46,320 acres of public land in Wyoming and 1,120 acres in Colorado. Linnen was assisted by W. C. Hintze, and in the report charges were made against the Warren Live Stock Company, alleging that it had prosecuted and driven out settlers and had dominated the public lands in Laramie County, Wyo.

Accompanying this report were many affidavits from settlers as to the alleged illegal fences Senator Warren's company was maintaining; the acts of the employees of the company in intimidating bona fide settlers, and a threat Senator Warren was declared to have made as to the acquisition of certain lands.

In a letter to President Roosevelt on October 5, 1906, Senator Warren declared his company was observing the law; that he personally had no illegal fences, and that he protested against the "assassinating and dark lantern procedure" of the special agents of the Interior Department. Senator Warren declared his company had given up all fences about public lands, while the inspectors of the Interior Department maintained that the law was still being violated, and that the United States Attorney, T. F. Burke, would not proceed against the Warren interests.

## Blames Secretary Hitchcock.

The records made public to-day showed that President Roosevelt held Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department responsible for much of the newspaper attack on Senator Warren. One letter from the former President contained bitter denunciation of Inspector Linnen for including in his report of the Warren investigation a file of newspaper clippings and reports that denounced Senator Warren, but which were based upon no facts or allegations. President Roosevelt's letter, dated January 17, 1907, is as follows:

This exhibit 3 is simply a bundle of scurrilous allegations. I am utterly at a loss to understand how such an exhibit could have been forwarded by the Department of the Interior to me. It has a value, however, because it deeply credits the worth and judgment of Inspector Linnen.

The second investigation of the Warren operations, made by Assistant Attorney General Purdy, was completed and reported upon January 25, 1907. Mr. Purdy's report, also made public to-day, held that it had not been shown by the inspectors that Senator Warren's company at that time had any public land inclosed, but that the government inspectors had mistaken fences belonging to other parties. The report added:

I am of the opinion that no suit should be instituted against the Warren Live Stock Company or its officers or agents for the alleged illegal fences and enclosures. I do not wish to be understood, however, as holding that the Warren Live Stock Company has not constructed and is not now maintaining fences upon or around some portion of the public domain in violation of the act of 1885.

I simply mean to say that, in my opinion, the report which has been submitted does not contain sufficient information and data to justify this department in attacking the suit against the Warren Live Stock Company, and I recommend that the whole matter be referred back to the Interior Department for such further investigation as may be deemed proper and appropriate.

## Bonaparte Agreed with Him.

In sending this report to Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department, January 26, 1907, President Roosevelt said:

Mr. Bonaparte (the Attorney General) feels, as, of course, that there has been a complete breakdown on the part of the agents of the Interior Department in this matter so far as making any case against Senator Warren is concerned. The case is particularly bad for Linnen. I regard the case as much graver against him than it is against District Attorney Burke. It appears from Mr. Purdy's report that his case has been prepared in the loosest and most inaccurate manner and that he exhibits himself as not a substantiated but a false ally.

President Roosevelt directed that a new examination of the Wyoming lands be made as soon as the weather permitted by a man "of a very different type from Mr. Linnen and his associates." The documents made public to-day contain no report on such another investigation.

## SENATOR WARREN CALLED HOME

Cheyenne, Jan. 15.—Senator F. E. Warren was summoned by telegram from Washington late to-night by his supporters in both branches of the Legislature, where his re-election is hotly contested by an alignment of Democrats and Progressive forces. He is expected here on Friday.

# WILSON STANDS PAT' ON WARNING TO WALL STREET

Not Alarmed at Panicky Reports from Financial District on His Speeches.

## APPROVED BY OLLIE JAMES

Senator-Elect Waves Big Stick—Declares Congress Will Deal Harshly with Troublemakers.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 15.—President-elect Wilson "stood pat" to-day on his Chicago and Trenton speeches, and did not show the least alarm about the reports from New York that Wall Street was excited and in a panicky state as a result of them. "I stand pat" was his laconic remark when the reports were called to his attention this morning, and later in the day he said:

"I have given no consideration to the reports that Wall Street is disturbed by my speeches."

President-elect Wilson was backed up in his stand by United States Senator Gore and Senator-elect Ollie James, both of whom had come here to confer with him on national affairs. The Oklahoma Senator said that the only enemies of prosperity in this country were the prophets of panic.

"No one has any need to fear the administration of Mr. Wilson," he said, "who does not fear the administration of justice. I do not believe the business men of this country want to become shorn Samsons and to pull down the temple on themselves. Possibly, Governor Wilson is saying a good many things which will obviate the necessity of his doing things later."

## Big Stick for Panic Makers.

Senator-elect James was more vigorous in his denunciation of those who would create a panic. He said he heartily approved of everything in Mr. Wilson's two speeches, and then swung a "big stick" on those seeking to create trouble in the following words:

Any interests that try to bring about a panic in this country will find that Congress, which will be Democratic in both Houses, is immediately ready to investigate and find out who is responsible and deal harshly with them. There is not one word in either of Governor Wilson's speeches which should alarm any honest business man.

When the President-elect was told of Mr. James's comment he said with a sarcastic smile:

"Then they could find out by investigation if I was responsible for it."

The President-elect has received many letters and telegrams, some praising his speeches and others condemning them. One telegram that aroused his ire came from New York and was signed "John W. Williams." It read:

"Don't be such a fool. Use your brains and keep your mouth shut. Don't be a silly ass and make the whole country ashamed of you."

Just before luncheon Joseph P. Tumulty, the President-elect's secretary, gave out the following statement, after getting the President-elect's O. K. on it:

## The Stand Wilson Takes.

Attempts are being made to make an issue of Governor Wilson's speech at Chicago. This is nothing less than an attempt to make Governor Wilson's attitude on business and its relations to the government as expressed in his several speeches since election, his, as any well informed person in the country would testify, exactly the same as his attitude before his nomination and before his election.

Even so, President-elect Wilson has uttered in complete harmony with the principle to which he has strictly adhered throughout his public career.

It is a surprise at this attitude it can be manifested only by those who fail to realize that the country and elect to President-elect Wilson an honest and fearless man, who means exactly what he says.

Senator Gore's visit to-day came as a surprise, and it at once revived reports that all was not harmonious among the Democratic Senators at Washington. The Oklahoma Senator was here less than a week ago with Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia. Both these Senators are said to be active candidates for the Democratic leadership in the Senate, and his unexpected visit to-day occasioned much comment. Senator Gore was in New York and arranged to-day's meeting with the President-elect over the telephone. It looked to those who have been watching things that he kind of "put one over" on the Senator from Georgia.

Senator Gore, in talking of the contest in the Democratic ranks at Washington, held out the olive branch to the belligerents.

"I believe that the programme which will be mapped out," he said in talking of the seniority rule, "will be for peace, progress and prosperity. I have a confident hope of success—the prospects are reassuring. I have not invited, and I think no one has invited the President-elect to participate in the plans for reorganizing the Senate. It is gratifying to know that all Democrats are on the march, none marking time, none standing pat, none running away. I think that both branches of Congress will work in accord with Mr. Wilson. I think a just and rational solution of the seniority rules is in sight."

## Just Talked About Cabinet.

The President-elect, in talking of Senator-elect James's visit, said he had sought his opinion the same as that of the other Democrats whom he had invited to confer with him. Mr. Wilson said further:

"I have given no serious consideration to any places outside of my cabinet." "Gimshoe Bill" Stone, of Missouri, also called on the President-elect. He talked with Mr. Wilson for fifteen minutes on the situation in Missouri.

The President-elect said that he and Senator Stone had talked over the general situation in Missouri.

Representative Steven B. Ayres, of New York, also called on Governor Wilson to-day. Representatives Robert L. Henry, of Texas, and R. Broussard, Senator-elect of Louisiana, will confer with Mr. Wilson to-morrow. State Senator Franklin Roosevelt, of New York, also has an appointment.

## PENNY SAVES MAN'S LIFE

Jamesburg, N. J., Jan. 15.—Getting out of his wagon to pick up a penny saved the life of Charles Ivins here to-day. Ivins was driving through Davidson's woods where his brother, Richard Ivins, was felling a tree. When a few feet from the tree Charles got out to pick up a penny. As he did so the tree fell, landing on the wagon and killing one of the horses.

# BURLEIGH MAINE SENATOR

Ex-Representative Elected at Joint Session of Legislature.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 15.—Ex-Representative Edwin C. Burleigh, Republican, was elected United States Senator by the Maine Legislature in joint convention to-day. The vote was: Burleigh (Republican), 91; Gardner (Democrat), 52; Thompson (Progressive), 7. Ninety-one votes were necessary for a choice.

The Senate favored Burleigh on a strict party vote yesterday, but the House was unable to reach an agreement, Burleigh and Gardner each receiving seventy-two votes in the lower branch.

The question of the eligibility of members of the Legislature who are postmasters to hold office and vote for United States Senator was raised before the vote was taken yesterday, and as a result one member of the House was unseated, and with two others sent his resignation to Washington by telegraph.

## FIGHTING FOR SENATORS

Deadlocks in West Virginia, Idaho and Illinois.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 15.—The Legislature failed to-day to elect a United States Senator. The branches battled in joint convention and gave Henry P. Hollis (Dem.) 159 votes; Henry B. Quincy (Rep.), 108; R. W. Pillsbury (Rep.), 22, and Robert P. Bass (Pro.), with 12 scattered votes.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 15.—Eight ballots on a president of the Senate were taken to-day, but the Senatorial deadlock failed to be broken. The fifteen Republicans can Senators this morning tendered of Democratic opponents another proposal of division of the attaches and committee chairmanships in an effort at a compromise. No response was made by the Democrats.

A petition against entering a Republican caucus on the United States Senatorship was circulated in the House this morning, and thirty-one of the sixty-eight members signed it.

## BEST MILITIA MARKSMEN

Washington, Jan. 15.—The artillery marksmen of the Massachusetts National Guard won the twelve-mile rifle target practice over all state militia organizations in 1912, according to reports just compiled by the militia division of the War Department.

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

## ORDERS ISSUED.—Following orders have been issued:

### ARMY.

Captain JOHN M. DUNN, from 15th to 4th Cavalry, coast artillery.

Captain PAUL D. BUNKER, from 4th to 15th Cavalry, coast artillery.

Captain ALVIN C. HASKETT, 5th Infantry, from Fort Smith to Fort Thomas.

First Lieutenant JAMES R. HENDER, coast artillery, from Narragansett, 12th company in the 1st artillery district of Pennsylvania, for staff duty.

First Lieutenant DAVID M. KEEL, coast artillery, from 192d to 151st company in the 1st artillery district of Pennsylvania, for staff duty.

Second Lieutenant HENRY H. ATKINSON, 2nd Cavalry, from Dayton, Ohio, to Chicago Park, Ill., via New York.

Leaves of absence: Major WILLIAM W. BERRY, medical corps, the West, from February 1; Captain JOHN C. MANTHER, 10th Infantry, one month; Lieutenant WILLIAM E. GILLMORE, 2nd Infantry, twenty days.

### NAVY.

Lieutenant (junior grade) L. F. THIBAUDEAU, detached to the Walker to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant (junior grade) H. T. DYER, detached to the Walker to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant (junior grade) B. F. FRIEL, detached to the Michigan to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant (junior grade) J. F. COX, detached to the West Virginia to the Naval Academy.

Design M. L. HEBREY, to the Walker.

Chief Machinist F. O. WELLS, to fitting out the New York, on board when commanded by Captain W. B. SIBLEY, detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

## MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

### ARRIVED.

Jan. 12.—The Hamble, at Swan Island, off coast of Honduras.

Jan. 13.—The North Dakota and the Florida, at Guantanamo.

Jan. 14.—The Oregon, at Guantanamo; the Petrel, at Puerto Plata.

Jan. 15.—The Montana, at Port Said; the Vulcan, at Lamon, Point.

### SAILED.

Jan. 14.—The Saturn, from Salina Cruz, Mexico, for Corinto; the Justin, from Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego.

Jan. 15.—The Vulcan, from Norfolk for Lamon, Point.

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